

**Summary Report for Individual Task
699-000-8025
Occupy a Patrol Base in Cold Regions
Status: Approved**

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Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the Northern Warfare Training Center FT Wainwright AK foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Condition: When ordered or directed occupy and operate from a patrol base In a snow covered environment with temperatures of 10 degrees F or colder, given a standard ahkio group or tent and stove normally used by the unit in the field, field training area large enough to accommodate the unit, while wearing Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS), fighting load carrier, ballistic helmet, weapon and rucksack with prescribed packing list. Standard MOPP 4 conditions do not exist for this task. See the MOPP 4 statement for specific conditions.

Standard: Occupy and operate from a patrol base(s) for five nights Cold Weather Leaders Course (CWLC) or one night for Cold Weather Orientation Course (CWOC) or one night for Cold Weather Indoctrination and Certification (CWIC). Do not sustain any cold weather injuries. Meet all critical performance measures IAW the Individual Student Assessment Plan (ISAP).

Special Condition: None

Safety Risk: Medium

MOPP 4: N/A

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER

None

WARNING

None

CAUTION

None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Select areas for patrol bases and assembly areas in cold regions.

a. Site Selection. In the cold weather environment, some types of terrain offer better patrol base options than others; if the mission and tactical situation permit you to do so, try to choose a patrol base while keeping the following factors in mind:

(1) Forested Areas. Forests, especially those where the vegetation is spruce or pine, provide excellent patrol bases. Material for camouflage, firewood, and construction of both shelters and fighting positions is abundant. Spruce and pine forests are preferable for a variety of reasons, one being that these types of trees generally grow on well drained soil. Another reason is that, because they retain their leaves or needles year-round, they offer better concealment as well as protection from wind and inclement weather than do deciduous trees, which lose their leaves during the winter months.

(2) Marshy Ground.

(a) Firmly frozen swampy areas, especially those that are covered with trees and brush, may also offer a good location to establish a patrol base. Streams and rivers which are located nearby, and which are covered with ice thick enough, may offer excellent routes for re-supply, as well as both mounted and dismounted movement. However, it is generally difficult to construct dug-in fighting positions; you may be forced to construct above-ground positions in these areas, using available materials. In addition, leaders should remember that a sudden thaw may leave them and their soldiers wallowing in a pool of mud.

(b) Areas lying in the bottom of deep valleys should be avoided, due to the tendency of masses of cold air settling in low ground (also known as a temperature inversion). During windless conditions, temperature inversions may result in a low-lying patrol base becoming enveloped in a cloud of ice fog, which could reveal the location of the site to enemy observers, especially if they are located on a higher vantage point than the patrol base.

(3) Open Country. Open country presents difficulties such as poor cover and concealment, exposure to high winds and drifting snow. If you must establish a patrol in open areas, tents should be pitched (or shelters constructed) in the lee of natural windbreaks such as depressions or the downwind side of ridges and hills. Where no natural windbreaks exist, tents should be dug into the snow as deeply as possible and/or loose snow or blocks of snow used to construct windbreaks.

(4) Mountainous Terrain. Above the tree line, mountainous terrain will provide little shelter from either observation or the elements. During high winds, lee slopes may offer shelter, however, for the same reason that they offer shelter to you, they can increase your exposure to avalanche hazards; wind-driven snow is deposited on lee slopes, and if the slope is steep enough, that snow will eventually slide. In snow-covered mountains, or when snowfall is imminent, you must examine a slope's potential for avalanche prior to establishing a bivouac upon it. Refer to 699-8027 in this publication for more information concerning avalanche hazard identification.

(5) Other Terrain/Weather Considerations: Select terrain that is of little tactical value to the enemy.

- Select terrain that is off main lines of drift such as main ridges, creeks, valleys, couloirs – all likely avenues of approach.
- Provided your unit has the proper equipment, water re-supply will probably not be an issue as snow can be melted for the main water source; fuel re-supply can become an issue as it is needed to melt the snow and/or provide heat.
- Consider dominant terrain features from which an attack could develop.
- Prevailing wind direction (the wind may carry sound to you or to the enemy, depending upon its direction; try to select a site which is downwind from suspected enemy positions/avenues of approach, especially when wind speeds are low).
- Consider escape routes which facilitate rapid withdrawal.
- Consider availability of camouflage/construction material.
- Check illumination/weather conditions (in good weather or bright moonlight, try to select a shadowed area such as a north-facing slope or the middle of a wooded area), with S-2.
- Check thermal detection capabilities of enemy forces (also with S-2).

b. Site Reconnaissance.

(1) Security Halt of the Unit. Before occupying a patrol base, it should be laid out by a reconnaissance or quartering party that precedes the main body. One thing that consistently gets overlooked is the posture of soldiers waiting in a security halt for the reconnaissance element to find/establish the patrol base site. Leaders that are left with the main body must ensure that soldiers remain warm while maintaining security. It may be appropriate to add layers of clothing, or have soldiers get up and move in buddy teams a few hundred meters back before returning and switching out with another buddy team. It may also be possible to send the security element forward prior to departure of the main body. In extreme cases it may be wise to move the entire element into the patrol base by force, though this should never be the norm. Leaders that are on the reconnaissance must move quickly and return as soon as possible to get the main body moving again. It is up to the unit to decide the method to use for conducting the reconnaissance. For squad size elements it may be best to occupy by force. For platoon sized elements, normally the Platoon leader, compass man, and one member of each squad should move forward to conduct a reconnaissance of the patrol base. Squad members can be positioned at the 10, 2 and 6 o'clock positions (Picture 1) and act as guides for the main body. Regardless of the method used or the size of the unit, the reconnaissance party must leave a detailed contingency plan for the main body.

(2) Tasks that must be accomplished prior to the arrival of the main body include:

(a) Site the Patrol Base:

1 All of the factors that were mentioned earlier in this lesson should be taken into consideration when choosing the exact location of a patrol base or assembly area. In addition, the establishment of a dummy patrol base should be considered.

2 Dummy patrol bases, when used, should be positioned between the actual patrol base and the area that you determine to be the most likely enemy avenue of approach. Ideally, the dummy bivouac position should be far enough away that your soldiers have adequate time to get into the appropriate defensive posture once the enemy is detected, and be outside of small-arms range of the actual patrol base. When establishing a dummy site, make maximum use of mechanical ambushes and early warning devices, and, if possible, have it plotted as a target by your fire support assets.

(b) Establish Security at the Patrol Base. Initially, security may be established, and maintained until arrival of the main body, by the use of LP/OP's along likely avenues of approach as well as by emplacement of early warning devices. The reconnaissance party is responsible for the security of the patrol base until relieved by personnel from the main body.

(c) Establish a Track Plan.

1 Track plans should be established before anyone enters the site. Normally, the incoming track will be extended well beyond the point where it enters the bivouac, and may lead to a dummy patrol base (see above). Branching off from the incoming track, preferably at an acute angle to the direction of the enemy, is the patrol base track, or "main street". This is the single track that enters the actual patrol base perimeter. Minor tracks are established leading off of main street to sub-unit areas where tents are located. Both inner and outer perimeter tracks are also established.

2 Defensive positions are established along the outer edge of the inner perimeter track. The outer perimeter track should parallel the inner perimeter track outside of hand grenade range of the positions along the inner track. LP/OP's may be established along the outer edge of the outer track, and extensive use of early warning devices/mechanical ambushes should be made there as well.

(d) Select Defensive Sectors.

1 The reconnaissance party should designate the defensive sectors of responsibility for each sub-unit of the main body. The boundary between each sub-unit sector should be marked. At a minimum the above should be accomplished by the reconnaissance party.

2 The tasks listed below can also be accomplished by the reconnaissance party, but remember to consider the time that the main body has been stationary.

(e) Mark Tent Sites. The location of each tent to be set up should be marked and a single trail established to that point. Sub-unit integrity should be maintained to the greatest extent possible, and sub-unit tent sites should be designated with regard to ease of access to that elements defensive sector.

(f) Select areas for cutting brushwood/gathering snow. If brush or wood will be required for construction of shelters or fighting positions, an area should be designated for personnel to obtain this material. This area should be within the inner perimeter track, and cutting should be done in a manner that minimizes the chances of detection by enemy observation from either the ground or air. Areas for gathering snow (for water production) should be designated within the inner perimeter as well, but away from latrines, wood cutting areas, and POL storage points. Care must be taken to minimize the possibility that snow gathered from this area could be contaminated, which would render the snow unfit for producing potable water.

(g) Provide Guides for the Main Body.

(h) Once the main body arrives, it is imperative that they be able to rapidly occupy the patrol base or assembly area without at the same time compromising the track plan, or noise/light discipline. Speed is essential because soldiers who have just completed a long over snow movement are likely to be perspiring as well as tired. If they are left standing in the cold while their chain of command is trying to determine where they belong, the unit is at risk to suffer cold weather injuries.

2. Occupy a Patrol Base.

a. Occupation. After link-up between the guides and the main body, the guides (at least one for the commander and for each sub-unit) should explain the site layout and track plan before actually leading their assigned element into the Patrol Base (PB) or Assembly Area (AA).

b. Immediately upon arrival, the leader should confirm decisions made by the reconnaissance/quartering party and issue orders as follows:

(1) Confirm/modify the track plan.

(2) Designate temporary location(s) for weapons/equipment under his direct control to prevent loss in the snow.

(3) Decide the type of fighting positions (built up vs. dug in) to be used, and site them.

(4) Confirm/modify tent locations.

(5) Confirm/modify brush cutting/snow gathering areas and latrine sites.

(6) Designate method of, and, if necessary, location for, garbage disposal.

(7) Decide type of improvised shelters to be constructed (if tents are not used). If there is a high probability of the enemy employing thermal detection devices/sights, improvised shelters such as thermal shelters or molded dome shelters (quingy huts) emit a much smaller thermal signature than heated tents or personnel sleeping in unheated tents.

(8) Give orders for preparation/consumption of hot drinks and a hot meal. When this order is given is determined by the amount of progress made in preparation of defenses, as well as the need for shelter (based upon weather conditions).

c. As the main body moves into the patrol base, care must be taken to ensure that track discipline (strict observance of the track plan) is enforced. In addition, noise and light discipline must be rigidly enforced. Although it is virtually impossible to occupy a site in total silence (especially when you have to pound tent pins or cut wood for positions and shelters) your soldiers should be trained well enough so that they do not need lanterns or flashlights to enable them to accomplish their tasks.

d. Once the main body has arrived, the security elements provided by the reconnaissance party should be relieved as quickly as possible. As temperatures decrease, the need for speed in conducting this relief becomes increasingly important. However, soldiers designated to relieve reconnaissance party security forces must be allowed to change out of clothing that may have become perspiration-soaked during the movement to the bivouac, and to adjust their clothing to ensure adequate protection while performing relatively sedentary duties in LP/OP's.

e. Security. In very cold conditions, sentries can only remain alert for relatively short periods of time. They cannot remain motionless or look into the wind for long, and their hearing is impaired by the additional headwear required in cold temperatures. Leaders must use their judgment on how long their soldiers can remain outside and be able to perform their duties at peak efficiency, and without increased risk of cold weather injury. The time a soldier can spend outside of a heated shelter performing relatively sedentary tasks will vary with the temperature, degree of wind chill, visibility, and the cold weather training and experience level of the soldier. The following are some techniques that may be used for maintaining security in cold weather; if you decide to use one, ensure that you select the technique which best suits the tactical situation:

(1) Combined living and fighting positions may be established on likely enemy avenues of approach. Tents or improvised shelters may be used. Ensure that warning systems are established and/or that these positions are far enough from the main patrol base to give adequate warning of an attack to the occupants of the main site.

(2) One complete sub-unit may be used to perform security duties at any given time; this will allow the remainder of the unit an extended period of time to rest in heated shelters.

(3) Double the number of personnel on guard, to allow one soldier to act as a fire guard inside the shelter/tent while another performs sentry duty. After waking up his relief the fire guard leaves the tent to relieve the sentry, who then returns to the tent to rest and warm himself.

(4) When establishing LP/OP's or emplacing mechanical ambushes/early warning devices, always approach the location you have selected from a flank; do not leave a trail in the snow that points the enemy directly toward or leads them straight into the patrol base.

(5) Keep lanterns inside tents turned as low as possible; this will minimize loss of night vision for personnel inside the tent, as well as reduce the patrol base signature created by light showing through tent openings.

(6) Balance the need to provide heated shelter against the necessity to reduce the thermal signature of the patrol base. Natural terrain features and snow constructions may be used to mask thermal signatures.

f. Duties of Tent Group Leaders. The tent group leader, usually the squad leader or senior occupant of the tent, is responsible for ensuring that the tent group is properly set up, maintained, struck, and packed, as well as for everything that occurs inside his tent. While bivouacking, the leader must ensure that:

(1) Sleeping space is properly allocated.

(2) Weapons and equipment are stored outside the tent in accordance with standard operating procedures.

(3) Track, camouflage, noise, and light discipline is strictly enforced.

(4) Guard/sentry rotations are established and disseminated, and guards/sentries know who their relief is and where that soldier sleeps.

(5) Blackout is maintained when personnel enter/exit the tent.

(6) The tent is de-iced/brushed off, and drifted snow removed regularly.

(7) Fire precautions are observed.

(8) Squad stoves and lanterns are refueled outside.

(9) Weapons, equipment, stoves, and lanterns are regularly maintained.

(10) Personnel brush snow off clothing and equipment before entering the tent.

(11) Soldiers dry clothes at every opportunity.

(12) Water is made continuously and proper hydration is enforced.

(13) Each soldier receives adequate rations and all rations are consumed.

(14) Cooking utensils are clean.

(15) Ensure lanterns are hung by a chain a minimum of 18 inches below the apex of the tent. If the lantern is closer to the tent it is a fire hazard.

g. Organization within a tent.

(1) Tents are just large enough to provide adequate sleeping space for the occupants together with a small area for cooking, washing, and performing duty as fire guard. Orderly and disciplined arrangements are a necessity in such cramped circumstances. The following procedures are established to enhance the comfort, safety, and operational effectiveness of personnel required to live in tents. Many of these procedures are readily adaptable to life in improvised shelters as well.

(2) The minimum required individual clothing, equipment, and rations are allowed inside the tent. Generally, your canteens, daily rations, insulated sleeping mat, sleeping bag, a small, sharp, knife and the clothing you will require if you leave the tent will be the only items you require. Of course, damp clothing and equipment may be brought inside where it can be hung up to dry, but once dry these items should be placed in your rucksack outside the tent. Prior to every stand to, all items should be packed into the rucksack so that you will have the essential equipment to survive with you (except the tent group) if your unit is forced to execute a rapid withdrawal under pressure.

(3) All personnel living in a heated tent should have a knife immediately available at all times, and especially while sleeping. If, despite precautions, a tent fire occurs it may take as little as ten seconds for fire to completely engulf a tent, and less than a minute to destroy it. If personnel are asleep, with the zipper of their sleeping bag closed, they may not have enough time to unzip the bag. If they cannot do this, because of lack of time or a jammed zipper, they must attempt to roll out from under the wall of the tent while still in their sleeping bag. This may prove difficult, especially for someone just shocked into wakefulness, and still disoriented. A small, sharp, knife immediately at hand will give an individual the ability to cut his or her way out of the sleeping bag and through the wall of the tent. This single item of equipment may end up being the difference between life and death.

(4) As stated earlier, the tent group leader is responsible for allocating personal space within the tent. When doing so, the leader should take into consideration the duty roster, as well as the need for an orderly exit in the event of an emergency.

(5) Spare batteries for equipment such as night vision devices or radios should be kept in the tent, although away from sources of direct heat such as stoves and lanterns, due to their diminished power output when allowed to become cold or frozen. Small battery-powered items such as flashlights or electric razors may be kept in the tent as well, and are ideally stored in the owners sleeping bag.

(6) Weapons racks should be constructed outside the tent as close as possible to the main entrance. A poncho should be used to keep sights, barrels, and moving parts on weapons from becoming clogged with snow. Personnel should always remember exactly where on the rack their individual weapon is located, so that, if a situation arises which results in a mad rush to arms, they will be able to grab the correct weapon. The weapons rack is constructed in a manner identical to the cross-tree latrine, but without the wind break a latrine requires.

(7) Rucksacks should be lined up on the ground outside the main door of the tent where they will not interfere with personnel entering or exiting the tent. A specific order in which individuals in the tent must line up their rucksack in relation to the others should be established to make it easy for soldiers to identify their gear during conditions of limited visibility. Other personal equipment such as fighting load carriers and helmets/body armor may be draped over or placed into the rucksack.

(8) In a cold-dry environment, it is not necessary to cover rucksacks and other gear (except weapons, ammunition, NVG's, and communications equipment) with a poncho; the temperature is too cold to allow the equipment to become wet. Simply brush off any snow before using the item. In a cold-wet environment, all weapons, ammunition, and personal equipment stored outside should be covered with a poncho or other type of waterproof cover.

(9) A plastic trash bag filled with snow taken from the snow collection area should be kept inside the tent. One of the duties of the fireguard is to melt snow for drinking water, as well as to have hot drinks ready for personnel coming in from sentry duty. The five gallon water can, which the fireguard can use as a seat, should be kept inside the tent and topped off whenever it is less than full.

(10) The amount of clothing worn by personnel while resting inside the tent will be dictated by the tactical situation, as well as whether or not the shelter is heated. For example, if there is an increased chance of enemy contact, you may decide that your soldiers should rest on top of their sleeping mat, fully dressed, with their outer garments unzipped. When a scenario such as this occurs, tent group leaders will need to ensure that the temperature of the stove is regulated so that it is warm enough to keep the soldiers comfortable, but not so warm that they begin to perspire.

(11) When living in a close environment such as a tent or improvised shelter, the highest possible standards of sanitation and personal hygiene must be maintained. Failure to enforce or practice good sanitation and hygiene may expose you and your soldiers to sickness and disease. As discussed in chapter nine the conditions that soldiers must live in during cold weather create an exceptionally good opportunity for biological attack. In addition, a soldier is more susceptible to becoming a cold weather casualty if he does not keep both himself and his clothing clean. Remember the "C" in the key word C-O-L-D!

(12) If necessary, personnel should shave in a heated shelter just before going to sleep. This will allow natural facial oils stripped off by shaving time to replenish themselves before the face is once again exposed to the cold. These facial oils provide natural protection against cold weather injury.

(13) Soldiers should brush teeth daily. If a tooth-brush is unavailable, one may be improvised with the chewed end of a twig. If a twig is not available, salt on a fingertip may be used to gently scrub the teeth.

(14) Underwear should be changed as often as is practical, but at least twice weekly.

(15) Finally, socks should be changed as often as is necessary to keep the feet dry.

h. Heating at night.

(1) The tactical situation, weather, and your soldiers' level of hydration must all be taken into account when determining whether or not to operate heaters throughout the night. The major disadvantages of heating your shelters all night long, other than increased fuel requirements, are the obvious thermal signature of a heated shelter in the middle of a cold environment and the necessity of an additional soldier losing sleep to perform duty as a fire guard.

(2) Some advantages of keeping the stove burning are that soldiers will lose less body heat and conserve more energy while sleeping (with improved performance the following day). Also, troops can be more ready to react to a threat by sleeping fully clothed on top of their sleeping bag (or just their insulating pad).

(3) Soldiers sleeping in heated shelters will have the opportunity to dry wet clothing by allowing it to hang in the tent while they sleep; they should not try to dry wet clothes in their sleeping bags while they rest.

(4) Fire guards can use their guard shift to melt snow to provide potable water and hot drinks for sentries, as well as perform weapons maintenance, monitor communications, or conduct personal hygiene.

i. Latrines. Normally, a central latrine should be established if dispersion within the patrol base is not too great. One latrine will normally serve the needs of up to a platoon-sized unit. The following should be taken into consideration when establishing latrines:

(1) The preferred type of latrine for field use is a straddle trench. However due to environmental restrictions during training, or to solidly frozen soil, it may not be permissible or possible to construct a latrine of this type. Another type of latrine that is recommended for use is the cross tree type latrine, especially when used in conjunction with a ration case lined with trash bags. Once filled, the bags can be sealed, closed into the case, and burned or hauled to the rear to be properly disposed of.

(2) Latrines must be sited downwind from patrol bases, but not so far from the shelters that soldiers are encouraged to violate sanitation discipline. They should also be downwind and well away from snow gathering areas within the patrol base. They should be wind-proofed with branches, ponchos, snow blocks, or other available materials, and must be camouflaged. The site should be in between the inner and out track to maintain security for Soldiers using the facility. Chem lites can be used to mark for dark hours. Make it "directional" by placing it on the friendly side of a tree.

(3) Soldiers should urinate in a designated spot on the ground, and fresh snow should be used to cover this spot daily. The spot should not be covered after each use, because the color of the snow at this location will give leaders valuable feedback on whether or not their soldiers are properly hydrated. If the spot is bright yellow or a darker color, it's time to start melting more snow and forcing hydration.

j. Water Procurement. Water from central sources is often hard to transport due to freezing. Every effort should be made to ensure Soldiers have clean water.

(1) If water is to be transported, consider filling the five gallon cans with hot water. This will help cut down on freezing enroute to the field. Water should be transported in a heated cargo compartment as well.

(2) Water can be taken from lakes and streams but it must be purified before drinking. This can be done by:

(a) Boiling. Utilize the mess kits in the Ahkio to boil water. The first pot full of water will be used to sanitize the mess kit pots to preclude contamination.

(b) Mechanical Purifier can be used to treat water. These devices do not operate well in freezing temps and can not be rough handled while frozen.

(c) Iodine tablets can be used. Two iodine tablets per qt of water. Allow to stand for five minutes, shake the water so some spills onto the cap/threads then seal and allow to stand for 25 minutes before drinking.

(d) Melting snow is the least preferred method as it is very time intensive. Snow must be gathered and transported to the tent area and melted over the SHA/ Whisperlite. Sometimes "floaties"- leaf debris- are in the water and must be removed. Snow gathering areas should not be marked with chemlites. This cuts down on confusing this area with the latrine area.

k. Food storage. Meal, Cold Weather (MCW) can be stored frozen. Meal, Ready to Eat (MRE) can be frozen but must be consumed. Multiple freeze thaw cycles will damage them. Mess kits should be cleaned and sanitized prior to use. Store food away from Petroleum Oil and Lubricants (POL) and latrine sites.

l. Waste Disposal. Poor waste disposal practices, in addition to being violations of both environmental regulations and proper field sanitation procedures, can provide the enemy with a great deal of information which should be denied them. Follow these guidelines for proper waste disposal:

(1) Back haul all trash to the fullest extent possible. This denies the enemy a valuable intelligence resource.

(2) If temporary storage is needed, store away from living areas, food and water storage and snow gathering areas. Guard against animal scavenging. Burial and burning are the last options.

3. Depart a Patrol Base.

a. When a unit departs a patrol base the commander determines what time the unit will begin movement. Using the backwards planning process, he or she will also determine "pull-pole" time as well. The time interval commanders allow their soldiers between "pull-pole" and departure must be kept as short as possible, and pulling poles should be done in the same order in which movement will be conducted. The bottom line is that you must prevent your soldiers from standing around in the cold unnecessarily.

b. In order to do this, every leader must know how long their troops require between the time the order to break down tents is given and the time they are ready to move. This length of time will be in inverse relation to the amount (and quality) of both the individual and collective training that you conduct to prepare for cold weather operations. A well trained squad should require 15 minutes, provided they have been given at least 30 minutes of advance warning to prepare all of their personal gear and all of the tent group equipment, except the tent itself, packed and ready to move. It is the tent group leader's responsibility to ensure that their tent is ready to strike at the designated time.

c. Before departing a patrol base, all latrines and garbage pits should be covered with at least two feet of earth or packed snow. Finally, leaders must ensure that security precautions are not relaxed, nor track, camouflage, noise, or light discipline forgotten.

d. Striking Tents. If a tent is slowly or improperly set up, only the occupants of that tent will suffer; however, if a squad is slow in striking their tent, more efficient squads will have to stand in the cold and wait for them. Therefore, ensuring that breaking camp and striking tents becomes a battle drill for your soldiers is extremely important.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Guidance: You will be tested on your ability to select, establish and operate from a patrol base/assembly area for four nights (one night for CWOC) at temperatures of 10 degrees Fahrenheit or colder during the course in session. You will also be tested on your knowledge of patrol base considerations during a one hour written examination at the conclusion of the course (Refer to training schedule for date/time of exam). You must score a 70% on the written exam. If you fail the written exam, you will be given a second exam after re-training has been conducted. If you fail this second examination, you will be dismissed from the course.

Evaluation Preparation: Setup: Provide the Soldier with all items listed in the conditions statement. Ensure all the required equipment and components to conduct the evaluation are present and functional prior to initiating the evaluation.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Selected areas for patrol bases and assembly areas in cold regions.			
2. Occupied a Patrol Base.			
3. Departed a Patrol Base.			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	ATTP 3-97.11	Cold Region Operations	Yes	Yes
	NWTC 02	Northern Warfare Training Center Cold Weather Operations Manual	Yes	No
	USARAK PAMPHLET 385-4	RISK MANAGEMENT FOR COLD WEATHER OPERATIONS	Yes	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT. IAW local policies.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with ATP 5-19, Risk Management. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Protection, FM 3-11.5, Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Decontamination. Instructors are required to remain with the squad during all bivouacs to ensure that students are adhering to control measures aimed at preventing cold weather related or other environmental injuries. A minimum of two medics will be on site to conduct checks of personnel for cold weather and other illness/injuries. At a minimum, each student will be evaluated by medics the morning following any bivouac. More checks may be conducted as dictated by NCOIC/OIC or 1SG/Commandant dependent upon weather conditions. Squad instructors will also conduct periodic physical checks of students throughout the training cycle. The frequency of these

checks is dependent upon the weather conditions. Daily risk assessment conducted; adjustments made to clothing and warming shelter breaks/CWI checks based upon current conditions. Per the requirements of USARAK Regulation 420-1 a serviceable 5lb ABC fire extinguisher will be present and a serviceable smoke detector will be placed at the highest portion of the tent.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks : None

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks : None

Supported Collective Tasks : None

ICTL Data :

ICTL Title	Personnel Type	MOS Data
Cold Regions	Any	